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Sunday, April 28, 1907.

Patsy would say that the debate was
won by O'Regan.

It seems that contractors, as well as
newsboys, sometimes cry "Extry!"

Considering the facts, tithing is
money once sainted and thrice tainted.

Winning such high praise for their
exhibit, students of the school will
wish it to Oquirrh again.

One would necessarily be abnormal-
ly greedy even while wishing to draw
sustenance from Seven Troughs.

After all, the "holiness-to-the-Lord"
drug institution may only have sold to
school boys a little bottled "inspira-
tion."

Railroad officials are reminded that
the Inter-State Commerce commission
does take advice from the White
House.

Asking less and offering to do more,
the street car company fully demon-
strates that it is now owned by the
hierarchs.

Among other things, the Sons of
Wales will not permit the world to
forget the fact that they are fathers
of England.

In view of the mental condition of
the conspirators, County Attorney
Hanson may have returned at "the call
of the wild."

Another big gift to education by Mr.
Rockefeller was naturally expected
following the recent advance in the
price of crude oil.

Arbitrators of the street car com-
pany are expected to discover that
in the adjustment of wage scales there
are many different weights.

Perhaps the man who was looking
for Joseph F. on Plum Alley had merely
become confused as to the location of
the prophetic dove joint.

Polygamous children are careful to
reverse the well known saying by ob-
serving that it is a wise son who does
not know his own father.

His opening of the Jamestown ter-
centenary, Mr. Harriman will suggest,
did not mark the only occasion upon
which Mr. Roosevelt started something.

University students who desire to
cover their big "U" with something
really valuable might consider the pro-
position that invaluable as studs are
spuds.

And it may be assumed that with
the million dollars which they expect to
raise, the labor unions imagine that
they can also purchase quite a large
stick.

Inasmuch as it is non-communicative,
except at the instance of its owner,
Agamemnon may have delivered his
polygamy-denouncing speech to the tele-
graph.

In this matter of bathing suits, it
will be anticipated that instructions
concerning their making may be con-
siderably less abbreviated than the cos-
tumes themselves.

Did not the Agricultural College
board rather add insult to injury when
they discharged Professor Ostien and
then accused him of contemplating
residence in Mexico?

Laboring men are wondering if they
are "undesirable citizens" merely be-

cause they are asking for sufficient pay
to support the numerous children which
the President thinks they should rear.

THE JAMESTOWN EXERCISES.

The Jamestown exposition is opened
in elaborate form. It must have been
a most noble grand, impressive sight.
The imposing array of warships of the
various nations of the world; the thun-
derous salutes, the gay decorations, the
official pomp, all tended to make a scene
not to be forgotten by any who were
present.

The President's speech was a note-
worthy feature of the day. That it
was vigorous, clear, decided, was cer-
tain from the source whence it came;
and it was free from vituperation,
sound in declaration of principles, and
patriotic in conclusions. It was a speech
worthy of the occasion and of the oc-
cupant of the White House.

The Jamestown tercentennial is one
that is eminently well fitted to observe.
The event which it commemorates
was the small and the tremendously dis-
couraging first step toward the magnifi-
cent expansion in triumph which the
English-speaking people have made and
reaped in America. Discouraging it was
in the famines, deaths, and wars with
the savages which so nearly destroyed the
colonizers' efforts at the early period.
But the stubborn, dogged determination
of the Englishmen to win against the
hated Spaniard, made the settlements
secure and then came a might wave of
immigration, and the sweeping away of
the Latin rule both to the north and
the south followed.

Three centuries ago, a feeble, weak
colony was planted from the most vi-
gorous nation of Europe. Today a mighty
nation is the fruit of that planting; a
nation compared with which the whole
of Europe of that day was feeble, weak
and helpless. No such transformation
of power, such shifting of the balances,
has ever been seen in like time, in the
history of mankind.

It is fine to be able to say that in all
the array of the best and bravest that
the nations of the world could show in
that display, the display of the United
States shown forth resplendent, match-
less. And it is a yet deeper joy to
say, as we can say without dispute,
that the peerless representation on that
occasion was but a fair representation
of the foremost position of the United
States among the nations—this not
merely in power on land and sea, in com-
mercial and industrial supremacy, but
in the higher walks of impartial jus-
tice, equal distribution of comfort and
advantages, and in the guarantee of
personal liberty and untrammelled op-
portunity. In all the blessings of our
enlightened civilization, in the applica-
tion of science and invention to the
betterment of mankind and the subjugation
of natural forces to man's use and
advancement, the world has never seen
the equal of this United States. And
it is well to note, from the Nation's
pinnacle of greatness, the small origin
from which it all has sprung, and the
strenuous, rapid road that has been
traversed.

Another three hundred years will not
be long in the history of mankind. But
what will the next Jamestown tercen-
tennial see in America?

COAL MINERS INTERESTED.

Contemplating the insipid quiescence
with which the hierarchically-directed
appointments of Governor Cutler are
received, almost invariably, "Old Min-
er," whose communication appears in
this issue of The Tribune, has assumed
a startling attitude concerning the State
coal mine inspectorship. And inasmuch
as his signature truthfully designates
his occupation for a good part of a
lifetime, his criticism is entitled to full-
est consideration.

As indicated by our correspondent,
the Governor, in announcing his choice
for the very responsible position of coal
mine inspector, seems to have entirely
lost sight of the most important con-
sideration—that of expert fitness. From
the tone which the correspondent has
imparted to his letter, it may be gath-
ered that the coal miners of Utah do
not feel disposed to trust their lives to
the mere result of ecclesiastical favor
or discharge of political obligation—
or a combination of both. Remem-
bering some appalling accidents which
have occurred in coal mines, one may
not be permitted to wonder that miners
are deeply interested in a matter which
concerns their very existence. Expe-
rienced as they are of the danger which
lurks in every shaft, the menace to life
which stalks in every tunnel, the peril
which invades every drift, they are en-
titled to be heard when to them there
is apparent a disposition to disregard
recognized safety precautions. They
want a man for coal mine inspector
who is possessed of sufficient experi-
ence and expert knowledge to enable
him to cope with the numerous elements
of danger which enter into their daily
occupation. Even the very best man
obtainable for the place is none too
good, in view of the complicated prob-
lems which are constantly to be met
in the coal mines.

But, returning to our correspondent,
he is bold to challenge the Governor—
or his ecclesiastical masters, either—to
a showing in this matter. He intimates
that it is within his power to prove
that the proposed appointee of Govern-
or Cutler was by no means the most
competent applicant for the place;
that the man to whom the job is to be
given was the least competent in the
whole number. These charges being
true, the people of this commonwealth
have the right to demand some review
of the Governor's action in this mat-
ter, if he persists in carrying out his
announced purpose. In case of fatality
in any of the mines of this State, the
burden eventually falls upon the people
of the State; and for that reason alone

they are in duty bound to insist that
the miners themselves have proper
hearing. But the highest consideration
of all—the safety of human life—ought
to cause the Governor to exercise the
utmost care and judgment in this ap-
pointment, even at the risk of offend-
ing the high priests of the Mormon
church.

If the coal miners feel that they are
being dealt with unjustly—if they con-
sider that the best protection is not to
be thrown around their lives—they have
the right to invoke public sentiment in
their own behalf, to the end that the
evil may be remedied and that the haz-
ard to which they are always subjected,
under the best of circumstances, shall
be reduced to the utmost minimum.

HIGH PUBLIC SERVICE.

The saving to the city through the
good work of the city attorney's of-
fice, as made public in The Tribune yester-
day, is something that must be ex-
ceedingly gratifying to the taxpayers.
This saving aggregates approximately
\$16,812, about enough in the suits of
the present month to pay all the ex-
penses of the legal department of the
city for the two-year term of office.

In one of these suits, that of the Al-
catraz company, the Council would have
been justified, prima facie, in consent-
ing to a compromise and paying the
plaintiffs something to get rid of their
claim. But the city attorney said, no,
the city has a perfect defense, and so
it proved.

There have been numerous other tri-
umphs of the city, obtained through the
city attorney's office, and altogether its
record has been a brilliant one. Judge
Hiles is the rare case of a great lawyer
in an office where men of comparatively
small caliber are commonly found.

The Morris administration left this
department, as it left other depart-
ments, a number of contemptible and
disgraceful legacies. This odoriferous
rubbish has been pretty well cleaned
up, and in every case as much to the
advantage of the city as could have
been hoped. Wherever a triumph has
been possible the city has triumphed.

Salt Lake City has never had a city
attorney comparable with the one that
the American party has given it, and
his record has fully justified the high
expectations that were formed when he
was nominated, and when it was known
that he had consented to accept and to
serve. And in no service he has ren-
dered the city has that service been
more conspicuously to the public ad-
vantage than in his selection of his as-
sistants, Messrs. Dinny and Daly.

MAY BE CHURCH PROGRAMME.

The way political matters are shap-
ing themselves in this municipality, it
looks very decidedly as if the hierarchs
would combine both wings of their
political activities and order a joint
ticket made up of "Republicans" and
"Democrats" for next fall's campaign,
disregarding party lines. This, of
course, would absolve both Democrats
and Republicans from their party al-
legiance, but it would not absolve
Mormons from their political allegiance
to their leaders. These stand ready to
vote the church ticket, whether it is
called Republican, Democratic, Citi-
zen's, People's, or what not.

If it should transpire that the hier-
archs force an issue of this kind, the
conditions will be plain to every one,
and there will be no doubting the prop-
osition that a ticket coming from that
source will be necessarily a church
ticket—under whatever name it may sail.

The American party will welcome
such a test as this, as giving a con-
crete illustration of precisely what the
church in politics means. Such an ex-
hibition as this would show definitely
what the church has in mind in its po-
litical warfare, and the extent to which
it is contemptuous of party lines and
regardless of political organizations as
such. It has always been held that the
church government here was sufficient
for all purposes; and competent and
ready to control its members in all their
relations of life, in social affairs, as
well as church matters, in politics, in
business, and in their relations with
their fellow men everywhere. The
church leaders accordingly have
frowned upon all fraternal societies as
being an invasion of the church privi-
lege and prerogative, have denounced
labor unions, and held that members of
the Mormon church have no business
to affiliate with any such organizations.

In fact, the Mormon church is theo-
retically and claims to be practically
all-sufficient for its members in any pos-
sible contingency and under all cir-
cumstances. The union of the church forces under
such guidance would necessarily
awaken not only the people of this city,
but the people of the whole country,
to a better realization than they can
possibly have now of the aims, pur-
poses, and demands of the Mormon
church. Such a move on the part of
the ecclesiastics would necessarily ab-
rogate all political party lines, at least
for that election. Every party man
would be absolved from his partisan
allegiance, whether Republican or Dem-
ocrat, and every one would feel, and
in fact would be, just as free to vote
for the American ticket as for the
church ticket. What the church would
hope to gain in this would be merely
to exhibit the solidarity of its own
commandable forces; such Gentiles or
independent Mormons as were not seek-
ing for church preferment in politics
would probably be shy of any such po-
litical move by the church leaders.
As a rule, the party men would desire
to maintain and perpetuate their party
organizations in the municipal election,
as in other elections; if they are not
able to do this, then of course they
are free to vote as they please. A

considerable number of party men,
both Republicans and Democrats, have
hitherto withheld their natural al-
legiance to the American party because
of their desire to keep up their party
regularity and their party organization
ready for any election that may come
along. But where an election turns out
at all upon any party nomination or
does not involve any party action or
principle, any Republican or Democrat,
having no ticket of his own to vote, is
not bound by party bonds.

It is true, as stated above, that a
very large segment of the church vote,
perhaps the majority of it, is at the
disposal of the church leaders without
any regard whatever to party names,
party principles, or party affiliations.
This has been pretty well demonstrated
in the past, notably at the election of
1904, where, according to the prediction
of Chairman Spry of the "Republican"
party, they got four "Democratic"
votes from the church for every Repub-
lican that joined the American party.
This readiness to yield to church in-
fluence was also apparent in the election
of 1905, where the Republican vote,
which had been so tremendously victor-
ious the year before by the accession
of Democratic votes, was practically
annihilated at the city election.

There is no question whatever about the
disposability of a very large proportion
of Mormon votes at the direction of
the church officials. The only question
is, to what extent the church officials
can command and control the Gentile
vote that has heretofore affiliated with
the church "Republican" or the church
"Democratic" ticket. Heretofore this
Gentile vote has, in spite of the evi-
dence, declined to concede that its
party was controlled by the Mormon
ecclesiastics and was a mere adjunct
of the church activities. This proposed
programme of the church leaders for the
coming city campaign will give them a
glimpse behind the scenes; will demon-
strate the true situation, and will af-
ford them an opportunity to say square-
ly whether they propose to go directly
into the church camp as such, or to
maintain their political independence as
American citizens.

For ourselves, we hope that the
church programme as outlined will be
carried out. Such a campaign would
clear the air in Utah mightily; it would
blow away many clouds, and would open
the eyes of large numbers of citizens
who have heretofore refused to be con-
vinced of the actual political conditions
which surround them.

FIGHTING OVER THE WAR.

Not long ago General Kuropatkin
published his "History of the Russo-
Japanese War." It was very severe up-
on the organization, the supplies, and
the fitness of the Russian army in the
Orient. It was severe upon his subor-
dinate, and the lack of numbers and
morale in the army was held to be a
prime cause for the ineffectiveness of
its operations. It is but natural that
a sweeping condemnation, such as Gen-
eral Kuropatkin made of his subordi-
nates and of the preparedness of the
army for its work, as well as in the cen-
sure which he passed upon various gen-
erals, should cause resentment and re-
ply. And now comes, replying to Gen-
eral Kuropatkin, "One Who Served Under
Him," with a fierce criticism of
Kuropatkin's book. This reviewer de-
fends the Russian soldier as "still the
man of Borodino, of Sevastopol, and of
Plevna." He maintains the great fight-
ing qualities of the Russian, and claims
that no such delirium of praise as has
been awarded to the Japanese is due
from the Russian soldier's standpoint.
But this critic says that the value of
the Russian soldier, "ill-equipped, ill-
trained, and ill-led" was wasted in the
ineffectiveness of the Manchurian cam-
paign. Kuropatkin himself is blamed
for this critic, who claims that the Rus-
sian leader "went to pieces under the
stress of military responsibility," even
by his own confession, and he cites the
fact that Kuropatkin blames himself in
his summing up of the battle of Muk-
den, because "he did not insist suf-
ficiently before the battle began on the
assembly of as large a strategic re-
serve as possible." The critic points
out that a commander-in-chief who sees
the necessity of a thing and does not
have that thing done is "evidently out
of place at the head of an army." And
further, while it is possible that Ku-
ropatkin was handicapped in some de-
gree by the necessity of the retention
of Sasulich, Biderling, Reunenkampff
and Kaulbars, not to mention others, he
could certainly have got rid of some
of them as he found them incompetent,
and he should have done so; especially
was this true with regard to General
Orloff, whose disastrous fiasco at Liao-
Yang was fully appreciated by General
Kuropatkin, and was sufficient cause for
Orloff's instant dismissal from the
army.

It is evident that no matter how
many explanations may be made of the
Russian defeat in Manchuria, and while
the power that Russia displayed there
was altogether surprising to military
critics and dispassionate observers who
did not believe that Russia could as-
semble and maintain an effective army
of a half a million men so far away
from home to be recruited and supplied
over a single line of railway of rather
ineffective operation and such tre-
mendous length, the true explanation
after all must resolve itself on the
point of the difference of feeling be-
tween the two nations with respect to
this war. Kuropatkin's critic very
justly says:

In the present day, when victories cost
very dear, it is not the army alone, but
the whole nation, which must apply itself
to the task. Victory is rendered easier
for the combatant whose nation does not
spare its resources, nor the lives of its
best sons, sending them to the front with
its blessings, encouraging them, approv-
ing them, consoling them in their trials,
never for a moment losing confidence in
the ultimate triumph of its children.
That is the very meat of the whole

question. The Russian people detest-
ed that war, saw no necessity for it,
and soldiers that were drafted to it,
and army went with reluctance and with
the fear of unknown perils in their
minds. On the contrary, the Japanese
soldiers were animated by the most war-
like spirit, they were sustained by the
unanimous and enthusiastic voice and
aid of the whole of Japan. Japan was
utterly devoted to the war in thought,
in spirit, in purpose, and in act. Noth-
ing was withheld and no sacrifice was
too dear that was not willingly, even
exultantly, rendered. The spirit of the
two nations was in such remarkable
contrast, that it cannot be too much
insisted upon as the great dominant rea-
son why the one suffered constant de-
feat and the other enjoyed constant vic-
tory. Russians expected defeat, Japan-
ese counted confidently on success. Sel-
dom in the history of the world has
there been a case more clearly pre-
sented of the differences in the effec-
tiveness between an army joyously sus-
tained by every resource, every thought,
every prayer of a unanimous people as
was the case of Japan; and a re-
luctant, ill-supplied and ill-led force,
which had not the support of popular
sentiment, but whose cause was ex-
ecrated almost throughout the whole of
Russia. And this spirit that is at the
bottom of a successful war, is one that
will have to be reckoned with in even
greater degree in the future than it has
been in the past, in every war which is
to come.

BUSINESS AND TRADE.

The opening of the spring season shows
a good continuity in strength and ac-
tivity of the prosperous business condi-
tions which have so long prevailed in
this city and the country surrounding.
An immediate cause for sanguine ex-
pectations of a continuance of the ex-
cellent conditions which have prevailed
is found in the accommodation made at
Goldfield, whereby a truce is declared
between the lawless and the industrial
element in that great mining region. It
is true that the mining stocks have not
recovered from the depression which the
warfare indicated, but they could
not be expected to do so until prac-
tical results had been shown. The pre-
liminary work of getting the mines in
order for production will take some lit-
tle time before their output can have
much effect upon business conditions
and upon their stocks.

In this city business is strong and ac-
tive, collections are good, and the most
optimistic feeling prevails with respect
to the prospective business of the year.
The bank clearances of the week show
an increase over those of the correspond-
ing week of last year of 38 per cent.
Last year's clearances in turn were 23
per cent above those of the like week in
1905. We have here therefore in the
two years an increase of over 70 per
cent in the bank clearances of the city,
which form a good gauge of the growth
of general business. This 70 per cent
is to be credited to the American admin-
istration, as compared with the last year
of the Morrisite church administration
of the affairs of the city.

The realty market is strong and ac-
tive, good sales being reported con-
stantly with occasional transactions of
magnitude. The building operations of
the year will certainly eclipse those of
any former year in the history of the
city; the Newhouse buildings and Mrs.
Judge's railroad block leading off to a
greater scale than ever before.

The mines of the State continue their
rich productivity, yielding an average
of \$3,500,000 per month. The smelters
reduce the ores in excellent form, get-
ting out the values in a way satisfac-
tory to the ore producers. The business
of mining and smelting form the great
wealth-bringing industry of Utah, the
agriculture being a good adjunct, fur-
nishing the needed supplies to the min-
ing industry and in return getting a
home market which assures immediate
cash and prices that a few years ago
would have been deemed fabulous.

During the week good news has come
from the activity of the Western Pa-
cific, it having begun grading opera-
tions in central Nevada, working both
east and west from Winnemucca. With-
in sixty days, it is announced, the
Western Pacific railway will be con-
structed to Bews (the crossing of the
Nevada Northern railway) to Salt Lake
City, which will give us an immediate
and fairly direct connection with the
mining camp of Ely. In this same con-
nection a statement is given out, al-
though so far as we know that state-
ment is not official, that the Western
Pacific will build a spur of its own
down to the Ely camp. If it should do
this and branch off some distance this
side of the Northern Nevada connection,
making a cut-off, it would in fact
be a reasonably direct line between
Salt Lake and Ely. At the same
time, the official announcement some
time back, of the Clark intention to
push a railroad out from Tintic Junction
to Ely, is still a live project, and
will undoubtedly begin to materialize
the present season. Other railroad en-
terprises and connections, notably the
Moffat line from Denver under construc-
tion to Salt Lake, will add very much
to this city's railroad connections, and
will make this a point to which all the
transcontinental lines must build in or-
der to have a choice of connections
westward to the coast; a choice being
offered here of coast connections at all
points from Seattle to Los Angeles.

The agricultural outlook for the sea-
son is excellent. The water is abund-
ant, and will undoubtedly afford an
ample supply that will last throughout
the agricultural needs, more lasting than
has been at all usual for many years.
Light frosts from time to time have
had more terror than they have inflicted
damage to fruit so far, and on the whole
few seasons in the history of

Utah have started off so well as the
present one from the rancher's stand-
point.

The season's wool clip is now in full
shearing, and the marketing of wool will
come in for the distribution from the
banks of this city of something like
\$4,000,000; more than three-fourths of
this being from the Utah wool clip, the
remainder going to western Wyoming,
southern Idaho, and eastern Nevada.
The wool business is a great, extensive
and profitable industry, and brings im-
mediate cash at almost unprecedented
prices.

In the country at large the crop out-
look is on the whole favorable, although
there are damaging reports from Okla-
homa, from southwest Kansas and in
that general region. Business on the
whole, both jobbing and retail, is good,
although the effects of interruptions in
distribution have somewhat curtailed
the retail trade. Manufacturers have
their machinery in full employ, with or-
ders ahead sufficient to keep their plants
in activity for months to come. Pig
iron is in such demand that it cannot
be produced with sufficient rapidity to
meet the requirements of the steel mills;
and Middlesborough iron is being im-
ported despite the advance in foreign
quotations. Prices of structural iron
and steel are strong, and pig iron is
held very firm.

The effect of the "big stick" panic
in New York is not entirely abated, as
is shown in the falling off in the clear-
ing-house transactions of that city.
Nevertheless the trading in stocks is
good, money is comparatively easy and
in sufficient abundance to obviate all
real apprehension of any pinch. And
on the whole the financial, industrial
and commercial condition of the country
is in excellent form.

Indictment of Borah

WOOD SAWING IN ORDER.
Weiser Signal:

Senator Borah may be innocent. This
is no time to admit of a criminal charge.
Certain we must consider him innocent
until the contrary is proven, and for his
own future, the future of the Republic
and the good name of the State of
Idaho, we sincerely hope that he shall
emerge from his difficulties with his char-
acter unscathed. It may be that the Sen-
ator has maintained a discreet silence
and has made no appeal for Federal aid,
but if this be true, it looks like he has
been the victim of friends who, foolish
as they are, sometimes become one's own
worst enemies, and at this stage of the
game less talk and more wood sawing is
in order.

HAS BORAH LOST SENSE?

Idaho City World:
It looks very much as if these Wash-
ington correspondents are merely writ-
ing to create a sensation and to fill space.
Mr. Borah, unless he has lost his sense,
would not rush to the President for pro-
tection, knowing that the Chief Execu-
tive would not and could not protect him
nor prevent the trial of his case. To do
such a thing would be worse than a
drowning man grabbing at a straw. It
would be a virtual admission of guilt and
that he would be unable to prove his in-
nocence at the trial. If not guilty he
should insist upon a trial to all space.
He would not appeal to the President for
protection, knowing that the President
could not prevent a trial of a case on an
indictment, but that even if such an in-
dictment were returned, if the President
had such power it is not at all probable that
he would exercise it. The statement that
Senator Borah charged that Mr. Hay-
wood and Pettibone and their friends had
formed a conspiracy against him to de-
fect their prosecution is the worst yet.
We could not see how such a conspiracy
could have been formed for the reason
that Mr. Haywood and Pettibone are
electors, and the President cannot remove
them from office. If they were removed
in any way connected with the Western Fe-
deration nor with its officials and friends.
If they were removed, it would be a
conspiracy had been formed it could
not defeat the prosecution of Mr. Hay-
wood and Pettibone, nor help the
case of the accused men in any way. He
knows that such silly twaddle would not
cause the President to intervene in his
behalf, and he has had such power of in-
tervention, which he has not used. Sen-
ator Borah is too sensible a man to place him-
self in such a ridiculous light with his
own people and the whole world watching.
That is the way the World views the mat-
ter.

AS TO ALLEGED APPEAL.

Boise Statesman:
While it is true that enemies of the
Senator (Borah) have sought to make it
appear that he had appealed to the Presi-
dent, it has been well known that there
was no truth in the allegation. His
course has been diametrically different
from that of a man who had appealed.
Conscious of his innocence, he has
left the matter to its natural develop-
ment, aware that there could be no evi-
dence against him and his rested case
there. It is known to the world that the
District Attorney was directed at the out-
set to investigate the case, and the de-
partment with a copy of all evidence
going before the jury, and the fact has
been made use of as a basis for the al-
legation. But the Senator was appealing
for protection. If the department wishes
to ask him about any circumstance ap-
pearing in the record, it will take occa-
sion. He will know that he will be called
upon him he will have nothing to say,
knowing that everything will come out
in the end. He knows that the matter
in the many manner that he has stated
of a manly man who, unjustly ac-
cused, knows that his complete inno-
cence will be established when the facts
are brought out.

HAS HARE INTEREST.

Omaha World-Herald:
In these days, the indictment of one
United States Senator more or less upon
charges, excites no particular
emotion. But in the case of Senator Bo-
rah of Idaho there are special cir-
cumstances lifting it above the level of the
histories. For Borah is one of the
most popular of our country's leaders.
Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and it
is frankly charged that strong influence
is at work in Washington to induce
further proceedings against Borah in
order that the miners' cause may gain
with the least possible degree of discredit.
This is the case, and the fact that Borah
from the facts that the District Attorney
for Idaho has been summoned to Wash-
ington for a conference upon the matter,
and that Borah has not yet been placed
under arrest.

Assistant Attorney-General Burch, now
in Denver in general charge of Western
land fraud matters, indirectly by the
idea of possible interference by the West-
ern Federation with the process of justice,
has been called to Washington. It is not
if it would impede or delay the work
of the courts, which statement will be
viewed by most Western folk who have their
eyes open.